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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Berths can be definitely engaged as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Office of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday until 10th October and thereafter every Monday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALCEDONIA 26 Sept. MALTA 10 Oct. AFRICA 28 Oct. VICTORIA 26 Sept. HIMALAYA 16 Oct. INDIA 30 Oct.

The British Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mills arrive.

Passengers can go on board the evening before. The fare is £9.10/- Port Said to

London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

After 10 October the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Wednesday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.55 p.m. on Friday.

All further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. CAIRO.

GEORGE BOYD, Esq. PORT SAID.

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31-1905

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MESSRS. JOHN ROSS & Co.,

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ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO:

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSEVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind	W.M.	W.E.	S.E.	N.W.
Force of wind	20	24	26	28
Force of wind	20	23	22	21
Force of wind	24	23	22	21
Force of wind	20	20	21	21
Force of wind	24	21	20	20
Force of wind	21	22	23	22

Remarks

The weather continues very damp, but fine, and the temperature is steady. A slight N.W. wind is blowing.

OTHER STATIONS.

Station	Max. Temp. in shade	Min. Temp. in shade	Mean Temp. in shade	Mean Temp. in sun
Port Said	20	24	22	21
Port Said	20	23	22	21
Cairo	24	23	22	21
Alexandria	20	20	21	20
Alexandria	24	21	22	21
Wady Halfa	21	22	22	21

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Station	Max. Temp. in shade	Min. Temp. in shade	Mean Temp. in shade	Mean Temp. in sun
Trieste	14.3	13.0	13.5	13.0
Malta	14.3	13.0	13.5	13.0
Aden	14.3	13.0	13.5	13.0
Alexandria	14.3	13.0	13.5	13.0

PHASES OF THE MOON

Phase	Date	Time Sun.	Phase Sun.
1st Quarter	Oct. 1	6.45 p.m.	8.50
Full Moon	Oct. 1	8.00 p.m.	8.55
3rd Quarter	Oct. 2	8.15 p.m.	6.1
New Moon	Oct. 3	8.30 p.m.	6.1

TIME SUN.

Phase Sun. Phase Sun.

Oct. 1 First Quarter 6.45 p.m. 8.50 8.50

13 Full Moon 8.00 p.m. 8.55 8.55

21 Last Quarter 8.15 p.m. 6.1 6.1 6.1

29 New Moon 8.30 p.m. 6.0 6.0 6.0

282-13-1-906

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address), P.T. 281 pi per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 272 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136 (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (0.19s.).

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PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED

BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED

(SALES OFFICE: 27, CANTON STREET, E.C.)

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS.

ALEXANDRIA.

October Fri. 15 H.H. the Khedive visits K.Y.C.

Mr. Prince's Restaurant des Bains Roumanie orchestra, every afternoon.

Sundays morning. Old Bourse Palace Bar, Orchestra night.

11.30 p.m. every day.

Alhambra—Italian company.

9.15 p.m.

Crown Casino, Ibrahimish. 9.30 p.m.

Alex. Swimming Club. 60days Juniors' 10.00 p.m.

11.30 p.m. every day.

12.00 a.m. Sessions' Championships.

New Graving Dock, Garbari.

Tues. 17 New Masonic Hall. Albert Edward Lodge, No. 707, S.C. Meeting 8 p.m.

CAIRO.

Fri. 18 Ezbekiye Gardens. Performance by British Military Bands. 9 to 11 p.m.

Ezbekiye Theatre. French Operetta Company. 9.15 p.m.

Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.

Thurs. 26 Cairo Musical and Dramatic Society.

Concert in aid of Calabrian Victims.

Khedivial Opera House. Under Patronage of H.H. the Khedive.

etc., etc.

Anglo-American Nile Steamers.

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FOR HOME MADE BREAD, CAKES, PASTRIES, SCONES, FLOUR PUDDINGS, MEAT PIES, &c., &c.

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CAIRO, 28, SHARIA EL-MANAKH,

(OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).

1.—Installation of complete

THE "MATIN" ARTICLES.

M. DELCASSE'S DENIAL

GERMAN PRESS IRRITATED.

PARIS, October 12.

In an interview with a representative of the "Echo de Paris," M. Delcasse disclaimed any connection with the revelations published by the "Matin." When asked if the revelations are imaginary, he smiled and begged the interviewer not to ask him any more questions. (Reuter)

PARIS, October 13.

M. Juárez in an article of the "Humanité" declares that he knows that immediately after the Emperor William's visit to Tangier M. Delcasse informed the Cabinet that Great Britain was offered to come to the assistance of France in the event of an armed conflict. Great Britain was prepared even by a written treaty to engage to mobilise the fleet, and to land 100,000 men in Germany. The only detail of which M. Juárez is ignorant is that of Schleswig-Holstein. (Reuter)

BERLIN, October 12.

The inspired German press treats the relations of the "Matin" as being most serious, and displays great irritation at the hostile disposition imputed to Great Britain. It is reported that the matter has formed a subject for informal diplomatic discussion between Great Britain and Germany. (Reuter)

PARIS, October 13.

In a letter to the "Figaro," M. Delcasse declares that he had nothing to do with the articles published by the "Matin" on the subject of the support promised to France by England against Germany. (Haver)

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT TOKIO.

YOKOHAMA, October 12.

The British squadron has been enthusiastically received. Admiral Noel will be to the British squadron. (Haver)

TOKIO, October 12.

Admiral Noel and his staff with a thousand men arrived at Tokio this morning and were received in the most enthusiastic manner. The whole city was decked out with flags as it was after the most important victory. The day was observed as a general holiday. The Cabinet Ministers, the Marquis of Ro, and other high naval and military officers met there at the station, and Admiral Noel drove in an imperial carriage through cheering crowds to the Hayashi Park, where the Mayor entertained the visitors at luncheon, and athletes and other displays. (Reuter)

HOTTENTOTS CAPTURE GERMAN CAMP.

HOTTENTOTS SUFFER NO LOSSES.

CAPE TOWN, October 13.

A despatch received by the Government from Upton states that the Hottentot camp at Mafengoe had captured a German camp at Jerusalem after severe fighting, in which the Germans lost a lieutenant and six men killed and eight wounded. Others were captured, disarmed and released. The Hottentots had no losses, and they captured all the stores. They told those who had been taken prisoners that they are ready to take the offensive, and will fight to the bitter end.

As Mafengoe is approaching Klipkloof, the garrison has burned the stores and retired. (Reuter)

BANK RATE AT HOME.

A RISE INEVITABLE.

LONDON, October 13.

It is not likely that the Bank rate will be raised to-day, but it is feared that it is inevitable later on, if the drain to America, Egypt, and Argentina could continue. (Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, October 12.

The New Zealand team is defeating every English team with the utmost ease, partly on account of the excellence of individuals and partly on account of the new distribution in the field. They have scored until now 310 points against 7, in 8 matches. (Reuter)

LOCAL AND GENERAL

COLLISION AT KAFR ZAYAT.

MAILS DELAYED THREE HOURS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

(By Telegraph)

KAFR ZAYAT, 8 a.m.

A collision occurred here shortly before midnight, when a pilot engine crashed into a goods train coming from Alexandria made up of trucks principally laden with vegetables. The pilot engine was shunting, and whilst crossing the connection between the up and down lines met the up goods train which was running into the station. Coming into collision with one of the trucks, the momentum of the engine carried it over the goods train, and two trucks were badly broken, while six others were derailed and lay across both lines.

The sleeping-car tracks which were due to meet at Kafr el Zayat at 2.50 a.m. both found the lines completely blocked and the passengers were transferred from one train to the other, each of which returned to the station from which it had started. At the time of wiring both lines still blocked, the cranes for removing the derailed trucks only having arrived an hour ago, but it is expected that the traffic will be able to be resumed without interruption by noon. Two of the firemen of the pilot engine were slightly injured, but no other accidents to persons are recorded. The cause is said to be the fault of the driver of the pilot engine but no definite conclusion has been arrived at.

The sleeping-car train which left Alexandria at 11.30 last night returned this morning about 9 o'clock with the passengers who had taken the counter-riding train from Cairo and it was not until nearly 11 a.m. that the mails were delivered. We hear that one of the lines at Kafr el Zayat was cleared by 10 a.m. and that both early morning expresses have got past the scene of the accident. The latter express is also looking forward to an improved condition of things, and they are not without hope that the boot will be on the other leg, and that Captain Wallis and his men will on that occasion have to take a second place. — But we shall see.

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Kafr el Zayat station must have been an exciting spot in which to pass last night for the collision was not the only event that disturbed its occupants. A fire broke out among a number of cotton bales, and serious damage would have been caused had it not been for the energetic measures of the railway officials, who finally extinguished the flames.

THE KHEDIVE.

This morning H.H. the Khedive attended prayers at the Mosque of Sidi Bishr, Ramleh, and afterward visited the fair held in honor of the Moslem Saint. This afternoon at the Kheidal Yacht Club, and to-night he will attend the religious service at the Mosque of Sidi Abu el Abbas on the occasion of the Nas-Shaabean feast.

THE SHERIF OF MECCA.

The prophecy which appeared in the Egyptian Press some two months ago, that Abd-El-lah Pasha would certainly succeed the late Aun-Er-Rafiq Pasha as Sherif of Mecca is now unlikely to be fulfilled. The Val of the Hajj appears to have protested against Abd-El-lah's appointment to the "Maben" on the ground of his religious influence. Among the more austere members of the vilayet. The fact that the late Sherif of Mecca had received letters from the Imam Yahya bin Hamid-Din of the Yemen, naturally made the Turkish Government very nervous of appointing any Arab to the Sherifate whose personal influence might possibly be thrown into the balance against the Ottoman power, and Ali Pasha Abd-El-lah's cousin will almost certainly succeed the late Sherif Aun-Er-Rafiq.

GABBARI TIMBER QUAYS.

Tenders for the construction of the new timber quays at Gabbari were called for in the Journal of the 15th July, to be opened on the 16th inst. The Ports and Lights Administration received twenty-seven applications for "cahiers des charges" but only five offers were actually received, viz., those of Mr. John Ait, Messrs. Charles Will and Co., Almagia and Co., Messrs. Bencini and Quista, and Messrs. Mazzoni and Gerakis. We understand that Messrs. Almagia are in the best position among all the competing firms to make a moderate tender since they are in possession of all the plant etc. necessary for the work, and have the great advantage of local experience and of having all their machinery and plant on the spot.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following are the programmes of music to be played by the Brachais orchestra at 5 o'clock this evening and to-morrow respectively.

Marche à la Victoire—Diodore
Guérinière—Le Désiré—Aubry
Danse de la cordon—Leroux—Céleste
Danse Nègre—Poulin—Léonard
Danse à la Tarente—Vérité
Fantaisie—La Perle—Aubry
Musique à la Mort—Gérard.

Carols—Les fétives du matin—Streans
Valse—Poulenc—Serge

Particulars—A Tarente—Vérité

Fantaisie—La Perle—Aubry

Musique à la Mort—Gérard.

Marche à la Victoire—Diodore

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Musique à la Mort—Gérard.

Carols—Les fétives du matin—Streans

Valse—Poulenc—Serge

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Musique à la Mort—Gérard.

Carols—Les fétives du matin—Streans

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Avis d'aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Les cours en général sont plus fermes ; mais les séances se limitent à la Banque Nationale, à l'Agricole, aux Marchés et à la Béhéra, et ces cours sont alors sans importance.

La Béhéra l'ouverture a été à 42 5/8 ; on a atteint 43 3/4 pour clôturer à 43 1/8.

La National Bank hausses de 37 1/4 à 27 5/16, l'Agricole de 9 3/4 à 9 25/32, et la Dairies de 28 à 28 1/16.

Le Crédit Foncier est également plus fermé à 815, la Banque d'Athènes à 135, le New Egyptian à 33 1/2, la Data Light à 12 15/16 et la Kamel Bank à 7 3/16.

On achète la Nungovich à 10 13/16 et l'Anglo-American Nubia à 5 15/16.

Les Sociétés sont 30 nominal.

D'après une communication aux obligeataires de la Société Generale des Sociétés et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte, "92 attendant la formation d'un Comité de Défense et en raison des démarches préliminaires qui pourraient être urgent de faire, dans l'intérêt des obligataires, il a été constitué, à la demande de nombreux porteurs, une Commission provisoire composée de MM. Desvouges, membre du Conseil général de l'Association Nationale, ancien président de la Compagnie des avocats, agréé au Tribunal de Commerce de Paris ; Chappuis, adjoint au syndic des agents de change près la Bourse de Lyon ; Louis Molinier.

"Cette Commission s'efforcera de tous renseignements permettant d'apprécier la situation de l'entreprise et présentera un rapport à l'Assemblée des obligataires."

GOMMES

A Khartoum, le stock est complètement épais, y compris ce qui restait de la veille marchandise et débris.

Les premiers arrivages commencèrent dans les premières journées d'Octobre et se sont attardés pour le début de la campagne, à des prix un peu élevés dans les environs de P.T. 85 le caoutchouc nouanais.

Les pluies ayant été abondantes, on a attendu une bonne récolte.

Au Caire, le prix des tapis, qui était dans les environs de P.T. 105, Le matelas a peu suivi.

Le stock actuel, tant au Caire qu'à Suez, a beaucoup diminué et dans peu de temps il sera totalement épais.

Depuis le 1er Janvier jusqu'à fin octobre l'exportation a été de kilos 6,021,093 valant £ 143,933 contre kilos 6,762,616 valant £ 152,176 en 1904.

THE COTTON MARKET.

KEARSLY AND CUNNINGHAM'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Liverpool, October 5.

The demand this week for Egyptian Cotton has been very moderate, and quotations of Fair Good or Good Brown are reduced to Fine unchanged. Good and Fine uppers are reduced to 7 1/2, Good Fair and Folly Good Fair unchanged.

In Futures only a limited business has been done, and the following are the closing values:

Oct. 7.28 Dec. 7.15 Feb. 7.10

Nov. 7.22 Jan. 7.11 Mar. 7.9

American Futures The Market this week has experienced sharp fluctuations ; opening firmer, prices advanced 5 1/2 points, quickly followed by a weaker feeling and declining prices, which culminated in a heavy fall upon the Bureau Report estimating the September condition of the Crop at 71.2%, whereas smaller figures had been confidently expected. The fall was rapid, and reached a total of about 30 points ; since yesterday, late, there has been a steeper feeling, and prices have recovered about 8 points from the most depressed prices. Certainly the Bursars give a better impression of the prospects of the Crop than the private advices recently to hand had people to expect, and should the weather conditions remain favorable, and frost not occur before an average date, it appears probable that the Crop will reach 11 or possibly 11 million bales. This, with the considerable surplus visible and invisible, carried forward from last season, would indicate a supply of the raw material so much in excess of the actual requirements, that one can hardly suppose present values will be maintained.

The following are the latest quotations :

Oct. 5.41 Jan. 5.68 May 5.60

Nov. 5.41 Feb. 5.64 June 5.60

Dec. 5.45 Mar. 5.64 July 5.60

Jan. 5.49 Apr. 5.64 Aug. 5.61

May 5.60

June 5.60

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ERIDIA (EGYPT) EXPLORING.

ENCOURAGING RESULTS FROM THE EXPLORATORY WORK.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bridia (Egypt) Exploring Company Limited, was held on the 4th inst. at the offices, 15, Great St. Helens, E.C. Mr. H. R. M. Secrett (Mr. R. S. G. Malone) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. R. S. G. Malone) having read the notices concerning the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman said: This company was formed in November, 1903, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, to take over prospecting rights over some 1,300 square miles, and with a working capital of £55,000, all of which has been guaranteed, for the purpose of exploring a portion of the territory granted to the Egyptian Mines Exploring Co. The concession lies to the east of the town of Keneh and is about 400 miles west of Cairo. Little or no prospecting work had been done on it before, but the district was visited by Mr. Alford in his expedition in 1893, when some half-dozen mining centres were discovered by him. It is easily reached by fairly good roads from the Nile by the Wady Hammamat, which was undoubtedly the centre of very extensive mining operations. We have up to the present confined our attention exclusively to the mines of Bridia. Here there exist extensive veins of an old mining town, heaps of tailings and ancient quartz mills, whilst the remains of water-tanks show that in old times there was plenty of water for all purposes. At Bridia there are two distinct series of gold-bearing veins—one on the east and the other on the west side of the Wady. These veins are parallel and very numerous; apparently they go down vertically, and some of them are 2 ft. 6 in. thick. The ancient workings on the "A" vein can be traced for over half a mile, and we are at present actively engaged in mining over some 1,300 ft. It is a good place for mining, as the hills here are very steep, and it will be easy for us to drive tunnels at the level of the Wady into the face, thus giving us a very large amount of backs. We have been working more or less continuously at Bridia ever since the company was formed, with the exception of two months or so in the summer, when the health of one of our engineers necessitated a short stoppage. I think I may congratulate the company on the results that we have scored. At the 50 ft. level south of the No. 1 shaft we have opened up about 20 ft. of vein, of an average width of 33 ins., averaging 24 oz. of gold to the ton. This level, as might have been expected, struck into the old workings. We are now driving at the lower level at 150 ft. to get to the zone of rich ore. The south drive from No. 1 goes out was only continued 12 ft., when it also came into the ancient workings. The rest here was almost as rich; averaging 24 oz. of gold per ton. In the north from No. 2 cross-cut for 130 ft. we have an average width of vein of 17 ins., carrying 18 dwt., and on the south drive from the same cross-cut 100 ft. of vein, averaging 18 ins. with 17 dwt. of gold to the ton. This gives us at present a known sum of rich ore of 230 ft. in length, with an average value of 13½ dwt. of gold per ton. These zones of richness will be cut below the ancient workings by the second level of the No. 1 shaft, and connections will be made by the wings from the two cross-cuts. You will see, therefore, clearly by the map hanging on the wall, over what a considerable extent of country these workings go, and we have found by our now considerable experience in dealing with ancient workings in Egypt that those ancient miners were remarkably good judges of mining country, and waited but very little time over poor reefs. We therefore consider that we have every chance of opening up a very valuable mine at Bridia on the spot on which we are now concentrating all our energies. But I think I am not alone who thinks that we have many other places which will equally well explore. The map shows that Bridia is on each side of the Wady—east and stretch over five miles of country. It is impossible, therefore, to say how many mines we may discover in this very remarkable centre.

At the only place where we have done any serious mining you will see by our reports that we have a very rich body of ore, which in all probability should turn into a very profit-making venture, and can be worked at a reasonable cost. We have had no difficulties about labour up to the present. The Arabs, with their training, make excellent miners, and I have no doubt that we shall always find enough workers for all our needs. I know that one engineer, Mr. Alford, is now upon the Bridia district as one of the most promising in Egypt, and you are doubtless aware that a scheme has been mooted by which this mine will be connected with others in the Egyptian Mines Exploration Company's concession by means of a light railway, by which it is intended to carry the ore down to the Nile to a central milling station. It seems that no engineering difficulties prevent this in the making of this railway, and that the cost of construction should not be great. The building of such a railway should give an immense impetus to gold mining in that part of Egypt, and will render possible the energetic exploration of the many mines which we know exist, but which have up to the present left entirely alone. I have just been reading the original report given by Mr. Alford on his first visit to Bridia in the year 1893, and was struck by the consistent manner in which all the reefs in the Bridia Company's ground have proved both richer and larger than they were reported upon in the first instance. At Bridia Mr. Alford's assay showed in one instance 1 dwt. 12 grs., and in another case 3 dwt. 12 grs., a third sample giving 5 dwt., and none of the samples, in fact, taken on the original expedition went over 3 dwt. 12 grs.

But to-day, as I have already shown you, we are working on a reef 33 ins. in width, with an average assay value of 24 oz. So promising are the results at the Bridia, and so encouraging are we that we shall be able to give you a very good mine within a short period, that we have made an arrangement with the Faïre (Egypt) Exploring Company to open up one of our mining centres, called Senna. I have no doubt that you have all read the speech made last week to the shareholders of that company by their chairman, Mr. Tyndale White, in which he gave the results of the work which have proved the discovery of a reef of 6 ft. wide, with an average value of 2 oz. 2 dwt. to the ton, and which is in some sense an answer to those people who stated that there are no wide reefs in Egypt. This mine at Senna, in the success of which shareholders in this company are particularly interested, is one of the finest mining propositions ever discovered in Egypt. There is naturally a certain amount of rivalry, although of a friendly character, between the two companies as to which will first be able to report that they have gone down 500 ft. in vein, and can definitely announce to the world at large that it is a payable mine. We shareholders in the Eridia, I think, can look with equanimity on the efforts of the two groups of engineers who are working the properties, and, knowing that we are interested in both, I am sure that this is a very happy position to be in. I do not know that any new mining company—and, as you know, I am very largely interested in mining in many parts of the world—can show the extraordinary results that we have achieved in Egypt during the short time we have been working there. I need hardly say that we owe a great deal of our success to the capacity and experience of our consulting engineer, Mr. Alford, whose constant attention and great care in laying out the work deserve our highest thanks. Mr. Alford has, of course, been largely helped by the staff in Egypt, to whom our thanks are also due, and by the fact that he has had a large number of ancient workings to guide him. The rich cherts had been discovered for him, and he has not had to face the difficulties of a country like Western Australia, where thousands of pounds have had to be spent on surface prospecting before the rich ore cherts could be found. It is this, I think, that should attract the attention of all people who are interested in mining business. There is no question whatever about the mines; and there is very little question left now about there being payable mines. To my mind it is only a question of time to sink below the ancient workings, and the money which it will cost. That money we have; and I will only ask you to exercise patience a little longer, when I hope that we shall be able to show you better results than we have hitherto obtained. I beg now formally to move: "That the reports and accounts to June 30th, 1903, as presented, together with the auditors' report, be accepted, and they are hereby adopted."

Mr. C. Wedding Skinner having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously. Other formal business having been transacted, the meeting terminated.

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

A correspondent writes to the "Westminster Gazette" as follows:—

Egypt has become possessed with a remarkable energy in the matter of education. The local men of wealth and position have been inspired with the notion of founding "kutabs" or village schools, and these are springing up in numbers in different parts of the country. These schools are reported to have been constructed in Dakhilah alone, the funds being provided by rich villagers, who have given such schools an endowment of from ten to fifteen feddans of good land. In the whole province some £12,000 of private money has already been expended, while Sharish has collected as much as £9,000 for the provision of kutabs. Paymen is about to start a technical school on the lines of that at Abou-Tig.

In this change, as in most others, the inspiration of Lord Cromer can be traced. He has worked consistently with a view to interesting the natives in the provision of educational facilities. It has been necessary to make the appeal to the richer natives, because the Government regards it as financially most impossible to deal with the educational question as it should be dealt with. Possibly Lord Cromer has also had the thought that the native should be weaned from his disposition to turn to the Government for aid in a public master. "Self-help," a doctrine of which the native Egyptian has scarcely learned the alphabet, and the schools attained in this matter of the schools is the more remarkable in the circumstances. It is hoped by those in touch with the administration that this new phase of native activity, so commendable in every way, will go far to remove what has long been felt to be one of the deficiencies of the country.

Another matter in which a change in the whole attitude of the Egyptian towards the Government is indicated is in the treatment of the cotton-worm plague. Last year this pest did damage to the extent of £2,000,000, and the destruction became so serious that the Government was made obnoxious. A few years ago—such an order would have excited widespread anger, dismay, and distrust, and it was received without a murmur, and quite astonishing success has followed: the efforts at extinction, although the Government has still to combat the native idea that the act of destroying the worm is an interference with the ways of Providence.

ENGLAND'S FINANCES.

The revenue receipts for the first half of the financial year will only be disappointing to those Radical propagandists who counted on finding something which could be tortured into proof of Unsound incomptency. In a short time, the extant oratorical campaign will be over, and it is a safe prediction that the Opposition speakers will be forced to confound themselves in the charges they hurl at Mr. Balfour and his colleagues. Their inventive ingenuity will, however, have to be of a quite abnormal character to demonstrate that the "country is going to the dogs," financially, under a Liberal administration. The eloquent figures set forth in the returns clearly show, on the contrary, as the Board of Trade monthly statistics have demonstrated almost continuously, that the economic condition of the kingdom is improving, slowly but surely. Whether this improvement will endure until March 31, 1904, is a different question altogether; on that subject, Radical soothsayers are quite at liberty to indulge in their hearty content in the gloomiest of reflections. But they cannot get away from the fact that the revenue yielded a little more than the Chancellor of the Exchequer reckoned on when framing his Budget estimates, a very different and much better state of things than was apparent at the end of the "first" quarter. At that date, it appeared only too probable that the financial year would have a disastrous ending in a substantial deficit, owing chiefly to serious shrinkage in Customs and Excise. No evil signs of that kind is in sight to-day, and Mr. Asplen Chamberlain can afford to look forward with a fair measure of confidence to the fulfilment of his calculations. It was undoubtedly a bold venture to diminish the deficit by 25 per cent. at a time when the Imperial revenue seemed to have lost elasticity to a considerable extent, and for a time such a large remission produced some degree of confusion in the national account of taxation receipts. Now, however, that more time has been allowed to the tax collector to be influenced by the lower quotation to increase his purchases, it appears not unlikely that the Treasury will get back a considerable portion of the £1,550,000 estimated as the year's loss of revenue consequent on the reduction.

Exjus, the other leading test of the economic condition of the masses, also presents a more healthy appearance. At the end of the first quarter, the shrinkage amounted to nearly a quarter of a million, but it fell to 55,000 in the second quarter, and should this improvement continue, the Budget estimate ought to be more than covered. Even more satisfactory as a proof of greater activity in business, is the brighter aspect of Stamps, perhaps the surest criterion of industrial and commercial expansion or contraction. Here the gain of revenue on the half-year amounts to nearly half a million, most of it being due to the second quarter, when business, both home and foreign, made the more continuous improvement. But the end of the Far Eastern War and the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty did not exercise any stimulating influence until the very end of the last quarter. I am a reasonable anticipation, therefore, that the greater assurance of peace they afford for the whole civilised world will produce more conspicuous effect on business during the remainder of the financial year. Happily, there is no present indication of the abnormal speculative feverishness of "leaps and bounds" period, with its disastrous outcome in over-production and waste. As far as can be judged, the process of recovery will be gradual, with, perhaps, occasional sets back to admit of readjustments between supply and demand. Nevertheless, the outlook from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's standpoint, is unquestionably much more hopeful than it was previous to the arrangements lately entered into by the three Powers mainly concerned for the maintenance of political tranquillity in those parts of Asia where their respective territories have come into close touch.

The remaining heads of revenue do not present any features of conspicuous interest as yet. There is a large gain in Estate Duties, but their volume always depends, more or less, on the rate of mortality among the wealthier classes, and it is quite possible that the greater increase of receipts during the half-year may be followed by a corresponding diminution later on. In the case of the Post Office, the improvement in national business has evidently produced a stimulating effect on the departmental sphere of work, the increase of receipts up to date being no less than £300,000. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that this piece of good fortune will not tempt the Postmaster-General either to sacrifice increased efficiency to economy in working expenses, nor to listen for a moment to the absurd demands of the Trade Union agitators. Whatever may have been the case in the past, postal employees now receive liberal treatment from their employer, the State, and it is deplorable that some of them should lend their ear to such monstrous propositions as that they are entitled to all the profits made by the department. If they are wise, they will sedulously shun the grub-mongers who advance such preposterous claims as that.

A recent number of the "Revue des Deux Mondes" contains an article by Prof. Loriet of Lyons, in which recent discoveries in respect to embalming in ancient Egypt are described. More than seventy yards of cloth of a width of about twelve inches were used in wrapping a mummy alkaline solution, to which Prof. Loriet attributes the preservation of the tissues. Ten large jars, carefully stoppered full of a yellowish powder, have been found in a tomb near Thebes. O. analysis of the powder was found to contain an aromatic resinous substance and a large proportion of sodium salts, with some sand and clay. The resinous substance is evidently an extract of various aromatic substances in which myrrh predominates. Cloth dipped in water in which some of this powder was dissolved presents the same appearance and odour as the cloth in which mummies are wrapped. — "British Medical Journal."

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EARLY SEMITIC WORSHIP.

THE EGYPTIANS IN SINAI.

Professor Flinders Petrie lectured in the Egyptian Theatre at the Owens College, Manchester, last Monday on "The Egyptians in Sinai." The lecture was illustrated with lantern views. Mr. Flinders Petrie introduced his audience to a great waterless region, a camel journey of three days, between Suez and Elmin, on the way to the Temple of Sinai. Beyond Elmin this limestone plateau is broken with valleys, in which palm trees and tamarisk bushes grow by streams which run a course of four or five miles at a time, and then disappear into the limestone and make for the sea underground. The scene of Mr. Petrie's explorations was an extensive carboniferous sandstone plateau, with cliffs and valleys, the site of the turquoise mines of the Twelfth Dynasty, and the site also of the Sinai Temple. Mr. Petrie and his party pitched their camp in a valley 9,300 feet above the sea, which was as far as they could carry their water supply, and though they had a daily climb of 500 feet, with a descent into another valley, in order to reach the temple. On the sandstone cliffs they found several Egyptian sculptures. One showed a king of the First Egyptian Dynasty (about 4400 B.C.) smiting the chief of Sina, who had the typical features of the Bedouin. Another sculpture showed the Bedouin features of to-day. These figures of Egyptian art, and it was curious that they should be outside Egypt. The artist had simply hollowed out the ground and left the figures in relief, and so fine was his work that even the muscles of the arm were shown. As an anatomical drawing the excellent work of the Fourth Dynasty was inferior to it. The sculptures on the cliffs ranged down to the Eighteenth Dynasty, but most of them had been destroyed by Egyp-tian, Arabian, and other miners, and several of those left Mr. Petrie had brought to England for preservation.

Near the ruins of the Temple of Sinai circles of stone were found in which Professor Petrie conjectured that the worshippers of the goddess of the turquoise leapt in the hope of having oracular dreams. In half of those circles there were raised stakes or pillars, which were probably, as in the case of Jacob at Bethel, memorials of such dreams. The ancients went to Sinai solely for the turquoise, and before they began mining, they went to the temple to propitiate the turquoise goddess.

In the time of the Twelfth Dynasty the temple was simply a cave and a portico, and between 1500 B.C. and 1300 B.C. many chambers were added. These were only about six feet long, and were probably more elaborate shrines or sleeping-places. Hundreds of tons of ash had been found before the "high place" in the temple, the remnant of a burnt offering. Burnt sacrifices on the high places before the temples were unknown in Egypt; they were characteristic of Canaan and typical of Semitic worship. Altar-tanks were also found, and these too were familiar in the Jewish and Mohammedan religion. Furthermore, Mr. Petrie found altars of incense in the shrines, and one of them actually contained the ashes of burnt incense. In Egypt there were no altars of incense, and they were typical of Jewish ritual. In the course of the excavations a statue had been found inscribed with an unknown character which was conjectured to have preceded Phoenician. The turquoise, mine workings, which ranged from the Twelfth Dynasty to the Twentieth, and appeared then to have been abandoned, were shown in photographs.

In closing his lecture Mr. Flinders Petrie stated that the Egyptian Exploration Fund, which had hitherto provided the money for his expedition work in Egypt, was not at present available for that purpose. It had been thought that the last quarter of a century ought not to be interrupted, and it had been resolved to develop the Egyptian Research Account and to name his exploration (with which students had been associated) the British School of Archaeology in Egypt. Dr. Hoyle would give any information about the scheme, and it was hoped that it would be generously supported by archaeological students in Manchester and the country generally.

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WANTED A clerk (20-25) with good knowledge of English, French, Italian, and German. Apply to P.O.B. 185, Alexandria. 2548-62.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Oscypt and Mohamadan.)

October.

Sun. 8. General ripening and storing of fruit.

Gather berries.

Mon. 9. The leaves of trees begin to fall. Sow winter vegetables.

Tues. 10. Warmer clothing should be worn. Sow in the soil waste places is encouraged with rain.

Thurs. 12. Bodily exercise is advised. Out doors for walking, etc.

Fri. 13. Abundance of fruit. Summer vegetables diminish.

Sat. 14. General cultivation of lands in Egypt. Harvest of cotton.

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GARRISON DIRECTORY.—The General Officer Commanding has consented to the issue of a new edition which will be published at the end of November.

Any corrections desired must be communicated before the 1st October to the "Clerk in Charge, Garrison Directory, Headquarters Office, Cairo."

Such corrections will be included but the General Officer Commanding cannot accept any responsibility as to the accuracy of the information published.

It is requested that all names and addresses communicated for correction or insertion be written legibly.

Advertisements are invited, terms for which can be ascertained on application. 26534-6-5

THE INDICA-EGYPTIAN" Administration and Commercial, for the year 1906 (20th year), will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1906, address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Foffani, at Alexandria. 26448-37-22

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